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THE Study of human Nature, which to me of all others ſeems the moſt uſeful, is by Practice become a kind of Recreation to me, and an Employment to which I naturally recur when I am fatigued with any thing elſe. The other Day, taking a Walk in the Country, I ſed myſelf with the Conſideration of that Virtue, Quality, or Degree of Excellence, which we lly diſtinguiſh by the Name of Generoſity; I do mean that Talent of giving largely, which is times ſo called, but that Exaltation of Mind, h diſcovers itſelf not only in the great Actions of ces, and Men of high Quality, but even in the leſt Things they do. The late Prince of *Conde* invited a Gentleman to Supper; after the Cloth taken away, they went to Cards for a conſider- Sum of Money; the laſt Hand, the Prince threw Cards into the Fire, and with an Air of Reſent- for his Loſs, puſhed the Money to the Gentle- After this Perſon had taken his Leave, one he Prince's Pages, who was in the Room, told Highneſs he had miſtaken his Game, for that he *Point*, *Quint* and *Quatorze* in his Hand. I knew ell enough, reply'd the Prince; but would you had me let the Gentleman pay for his Supper? is a trivial Story, but it marks exactly the Qua- of which I ſpeak, a Quality of which the Page no Conception; for he judged as a Page, and Maſter as a Prince. The Queſtion which I d myſelf was, whence this Diſtinction aroſe? Diſtinction, which ſeems to be the true Par- n Wall between the Little and the Great.

HERE are ſome who compliment the Great at Expence of their Maker, and of their Fellow tures, by giving them to underſtand, that they really ſuperior to the reſt of Mankind, and that are born with a Right of commanding over rs; but theſe are Flatteries beneath the Notice Perſons truly Great, eſpecially in *Britain*, where greateſt Subject in the Kingdom gives, *I ſerve as Motto*. It is not therefore Nature which beſtows Superiority of Mind of which I ſpeak, but it is er the Effect of an excellent Education, or of g natural Parts. A young Man of Quality, ſe Tutor is continually reminding him that he rades himſelf whenever he commits a mean Action, ires, by Degrees, a Habit of acting up to that racter, which, not Nature, but the Conſtitution is Country beſtowed upon him, and to which refore he is reſponſible for his Conduct. On the r, had a young Nobleman, who has had the fortune of a bad Education, who has ſuffered per- from the over Fondneſs of his Mother, and rs the World with perhaps no more Knowledge he brought out of the Nurſery; ſuch a one, bſerving the Conduct of other Grandees, by com- g their Characters, by liſtening to what is ſaid them, acquires ſometimes a right Notion of ngs, and applies himſelf with Aſſiduity to the ing of his Manners, ſo as to render them con- nt with the Figure it is expected he ſhould make he World, apprehending rightly, that a Title mands Reſpect, but that Merit compels it.

ENEROSITY then is that Connection between Actions and the Character of a great Man, which es with Surprize; becauſe the World is full of Folks, whoſe Heads have no Room for ſuch s, and are therefore amazed when a Matter of obtrudes them. The late *Auguſtus* the Second, g of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*, returning his Electorate, paſſed by the little Town of itz, and the Poſtillion obſerving a very bad d, turned off through the midſt of a Field that juſt ſowed; the Farmer, who happened to be his Grounds, ran directly up to the Coach, and g hold of the Horſes Reigns, ſwore, if they did turn back, he would cut the Wheels to Pieces an Ax he had upon his Shoulder: Upon this, of the King's Pages rode up, and threaten'd to him to Pieces: The King, hearing a Noiſe, ed out, and having firſt ordered the Pages to re, enquired coolly into the Cauſe of the Quarrel; ch, as ſoon as he had heard, he ordered ſome Gold to be given to the Farmer. *The Man*, ſaid he, *did well to oppoſe ſuch an Outrage; and a King has no more Right than a private Perſon, to Ruin People without Neceſſity.* So the Coach turned about and enter'd the bad Road, to ſhun which, this Diſturbance was begun. To do one's Duty premediately, is certainly honourable and Praiſe worthy; but to act in Character on every ſudden Occaſion, is peculiar to great Minds, and is not only commendable, but admirable alſo. Our *Edward*, the Black Prince, behaved upon all Occaſions like a great Captain, and a Man of Honour: But methinks there is no Action in his Life more worthy of our Eſteem, than the generous Modeſty he ſhewed the very Evening after he had taken the *French* King Priſoner, when he ſtood by his Chair at Supper, and when the King preſſed him to take a Chair; *Sir*, ſays he, *it does not become ſo young a Man as I to ſit in the Preſence of a King.* Generoſity is the true Cure of Envy, and by Degrees it conquers the moſt inveterate Malice. Without Queſtion, the late *Lewis* XIV. ſaw, with Concern, how formidable an Enemy Prince *Eugene* was; and yet when it was reported that he was killed in an Action in *Italy*, the King could not help ſaying, *The Victory will give me no Pleaſure which came at the Expence of Prince* Eugene's *Life* Valour only conquers thoſe Enemies that are near; Generoſity triumphs over thoſe at the greateſt Diſtance, and triumphs not only over their Bodies, but their Minds

WE ſee clearly the great Value of this Quality, whenever we conſider the Characters and Reputations of ſuch great Perſons, as have been remarkably deficient in this Reſpect. This, without queſtion, is the true Reaſon that we read with ſuch Diſguſt the Memoirs of *Tiberius*. A Man ſo void of Generoſity, that he envied every eminent Man in his Empire; and perhaps we may juſtly ſay the ſame thing of *Lewis* XI. of *France*; who, in a long Reign, gave few Examples of Generoſity, excepting in the Caſe of the Duke of *Alencon*. On the other hand, *Auguſtus*, who had many indifferent Qualities, covered all by his Generoſity, as did the *French* King *Francis* I. who in Spight of all his Misfortunes, lived beloved, and died lamented.

WHEN theſe Things are ſeriouſly conſidered, and when it appears not only of how great Conſequence it is to have the Character of a generous Perſon, but alſo how eaſily it may be acquired by a juſt Attention and a very reaſonable Application: I ſay, when all this is conſidered, doth it not appear extremely fit to inculcate theſe Things often to young Noblemen, in order to convert the very Titles into Leſſons, and to make every Mark of Reſpect that is paid them, a *Memento* of their *Duty* Surely ſuch Diſcourſes as theſe are much fitter for the Ears of thoſe, who are one Day to be Princes of the People, than the light and fooliſh Converſation of *Dancers* and *Singers*, who are too often the Companions of thoſe they ought never to approach. The Great Mr. *Bayle*, whoſe Memory is almoſt as much honour'd as himſelf, ſhould have been ſpeaking of the Education of *Lewis* XIV. cenſures ſeverely thoſe Flatterers, who, to make their Court to that Prince, aſcribed every thing to his own Genius, and ſpoke of Cardinal *Mazarine*, as of a Miniſter who ſought to debaſe his Maſter's Party, that he might govern himſelf the more uncontrouledly. I ſay, Mr. *Bayle* cenſures theſe Flatterers, and ſupports his Cenſure by ſhewing, that the Cardinal really took all poſſible Care of his Maſter's Education. It ſeems, the King had a great Averſion to the ordinary Forms of the Schools. The Cardinal therefore ſupplied him with a Præceptor and a Governor, who, inſtead of *Greek* and *Latin*, inſtilled into him the Maxims of Probity and good Senſe. I acknowledge, for my own Part, I ſhould be glad to ſee this Method prevail; that is to ſay, I ſhould be glad to ſee the Tutors of young People of Diſtinction, who find in them an inſuperable Averſion, or an abſolute Incapacity of making themſelves Maſters of Grammar, that they would change the Scene, and lead them from Words to Things. In this Way of Teaching, there are many ſignal Advantages; the whole World is a School, and almoſt every Occurrence therein may be made the Text of a Lecture; not in a dry Scholaſtick Way, but in the freer Mode of Reflection, Obſervation, or Maxim. And this I conceive to be of all others the moſt natural, and the moſt certain Method of conveying that Spirit of Generoſity, which, as I have ſaid, is the Eſſence of Grammar.

THE judicious Reader will, doubtleſs, obſerve, that in this as well as in many other Papers, I apply myſelf with peculiar Vehemence to the riſing Generation, to the Hopes of the coming Age. If I do ſo, it is becauſe I think it the Duty of a publick Writer, becauſe I apprehend it to be a Topick of the higheſt Importance; and becauſe I am ſatisfy'd that our Youth, and all who have to do with our Youth, ſtand in need of ſuch Admonitions, which tho' at preſent they may be read without Attention, may poſſibly be remembered hereafter, and prove the Means of awaking that Spirit, of which I have endeavoured at leaſt to diſcover the Beauty and the Excellence. Be it as it will, theſe Eſſays will always be a Proof, that a Writer who was no Malecontent, had a juſt Hatred of Corruption, and an earneſt Deſire of inſpiring Principles of Virtue, which, to me, ſeems a proper End, as well as a ſufficient Reward of the Pains I take.

R. FREEMAN.

ACcording to the laſt Advices from Belgrade, which are of the 24th ult. O. S. the ſeveral Bodies of Turks at Jagodina, and in Boſnia, at Widdin, Meadia, Orſova, and Niſſa, where the Grand Vizier commands in Perſon, amount to 200,000 Men. They have 600 at work in building a Bridge over the Morave, oppoſite to Fort Rowna. There's Advice from Brodt in Tranſilvania, that a Detachment of Croats from the Zriene Camp, ſurpriz'd 800 Turks, and cut them to Pieces.

The Letters from Paris of laſt Saturday, mention the Deaths of two very old Gentlemen, viz. Gabriel Henry, Marquis de Beauveau, formerly a Captain of the Life Guards, and Gendarmes to the late Duke of Orleans, Brother to Lewis XIV. who died at Paris, Aged 93. and M. John de Thou, an old Sea Officer, who died lately at Marſeilles, Ætat. 105.

They write, that the Affair of Madamoiſelle de Moras is at length determined in the Chatelet. Her Marriage with the Chevalier de Courbon is declar'd null; the Chevalier is condemn'd to be beheaded, the young Lady's Chamber Maid to be hang'd, the Parſon who married them to have his Gown ſtripp'd over his Ears, to perform an *Amende honorable*, and to be ſent to the Galleys, and Madame de Courbon Blenac, and all the Witneſſes, to be baniſhed for 9 Years; but 'tis ſaid there will be an Appeal to the Parliament.

'Tis ſaid the Nuns of Val de Grace have communicated a Secret to the Hoſpitals, which they pretend to be an infallible Cure for mad Folks, viz. To ſwallow a Spoonful of hot Water, ting'd with the Blood of an Aſs, and ſtrain'd thro' a Napkin ſeveral times doubled.

The Right of Salmon Fiſhing betwixt the Greater and Leſſer Huningen, which has occaſioned ſuch Quarrels for theſe two Years paſt between the Government of Aiſace and the Canton of Baſil, is now intirely determined by the Mediation of Sir Luke Schaub, in favour of the ſaid Canton. This Matter was examined and debated in preſence of the Cardinal de Fleury; and it is ſettled, that the ſaid Fiſhery ſhall be and remain ſolely hereafter to the Canton of Baſil. The French King has given it in charge to Sir Luke, to take a ſtrict Examination of that litigated Stone which is erected as the Boundary in the Iſland of the Rhine, and his Majeſty has promiſed to approve of the Report which Sir Luke ſhall make of it to the Cardinal de Fleury.

The Prince of Orange was expected at Weſſel laſt Week, to confer with the King of Pruſſia, who is there, together with the Prince Royal, and Prince William.

They write from Stockholm, that Mr. Finch, the Britiſh Miniſter there, takes every Opportunity to repreſent to the States of that Kingdom, the Danger that they have to apprehend from the ſtrict League betwixt the Houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon.

And from Copenhagen, that the Marquis de Chavigny, the French Ambaſſador there, having for ſome time paſt received conſiderable Remittances

from

from his Court, the greateſt Part of which was afterwards carried into the King's Treaſury, the ſame has occaſioned Variety of Reflections.

The Dutcheſs Dowager of Lorain having received a Letter from the Great Duke of Tuſcany, whereby he acquaints her of the Victory on the 23d ult. O. S. near Meadia, and of the precipitant Retreat of the Turks from Orſova, where they abandon'd all their Baggage, Ammunition, and Artillery: The ſaid Dutcheſs ſent an Expreſs, with the Copy of the Letter, to the Counteſs of Neuperg, whoſe Husband, the Count, very much contributed to the Succeſs of the Action by his good Conduct.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 13. They write from Forfar, that on the 6th Inſtant one Thomas Roſs was hang'd at the common Place of Execution there, purſuant to a Sentence paſſed againſt him by Mr. Robert Pearſon, Advocate, Sheriff Depute of that County, for ſtealing of Horſes and Cattle, and other repeated Acts of Theft; and at the Gibbet he confeſſed the Crimes charged againſt him in the Indictment.

To-morrow Lieutenant General Whetham's Regiment marches from the Caſtle, Canongate and Leith, for Dalkeith, Muſſelburgh, &c. where they are to remain till review'd by General Wade: And Brigadier Middleton's Regiment from the Weſt, comes in at the ſame time.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, July 19. Arrived the Douro, Landiſield, from Oporto.

Deal, July 19. Wind S.W. Remain the Auguſta and Salisbury Men of War. Arrived the Succeſs, Watt, from Dublin; the Betty, Martin, from Hamburgh, for Lisbon.

Gravesend, July 19. paſſed by the Duke of Kingſton, Merriton, from Bologne; the Pearl, Salmon, from Guernſey; the Empreſs, Joad, from Peterſburg.

LONDON.

Thurſday laſt the Aſſizes ended at Northampton before the Lord Chief Baron Comyns and Mr. Baron Parker, when the two following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. Henry Clark for Murder, and John Walker for ſtealing a Mare: The latter is ſince reprieved, and the former ordered for Execution To-morrow ſe'nnight. William Owen, convicted of a Miſdemeanor and Fraud, was fin'd 3 s. 4 d. ordered to be ſet in the Pillory at Daventry the two next Market Days, and to remain in Gaol till he pays the Fine; John Langford was acquitted; John Boſworth, Joſepn Cave, and Peter Butlin, formerly convicted of Felony, were ordered to be tranſported.

Yeſterday a Council was held at Kenſington, when the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to Thurſday next, was further prorogued for ſix Weeks.

We hear that his Majeſty, the Duke, and the Princeſſes, will remove from Kenſigton to Hampton Court, the latter End of next Month, for the Remainder of the Seaſon.

The Office belonging to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, is going to be pulled down, in order to be re-built; in the mean time his Grace will keep his Office in an Apartment in the new Treaſury, Whitehall.

Yeſterday they began to lay the Foundation of the School for the Britiſh Charity Children in Clerkenwell, at which were preſent their Treaſurer, Truſtees, &c.

On Wedneſday Night laſt a Butcher in Spittlefields Market, having Words with his Wife, flung a Caſe Knife at her, of which Wound ſhe died Yeſterday Morning. The Husband immediately made his Eſcape.

Sir George Champion and Sir Robert Cater, the preſent Sheriffs for this City, have appointed William Whitaker of the Middle Temple, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, to be County Clerk of the County of Middleſex, from which Place he had been removed by the late Sheriff Mr. Ruſſel.

We hear there is like to be a great Struggle in the Pariſh of St Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, for the Place of Lecturer, in the room of Mr. Dimbleby, deceaſed. There are three Gentlemen who are Candidates, viz. Mr. Forreſter, who officiated during the Deceaſed's Indiſpoſition, Mr. Bate of Deptford, and Mr. Wilſon, Curate of St. George's.

Laſt Sunday died in an advanced Age at Chatham, Capt. Joſeph Nelſon, Captain of one of his Majeſty's Ships of War.

Yeſterday Morning died —— Bridgman, Eſq; his Majeſty's Gardener, a Place of conſiderable Profit; in which we hear he will be ſucceeded by Mr. Swinno of Brumpton Park.

His Majeſty's Ships the Tyger, Cheſter, Advice, Norwich, Ruby, and St. Albans, are ordered to be fitted for Service with all convenient Speed, in order to be put into Commiſſion.

Laſt Saturday the Aſſizes ended at Oxford, which proved a Maiden Aſſizes; on which Occaſion the Sheriff preſented the Judges with white Gloves. Seven were caſt for Tranſportation, 7 ordered to remain in Gaol, and 15 Acquitted.

Caſualties, Chriſtnings, and Burials laſt Week.

Drowned 2. one buried at St. Bride's, and one at St. Mary at Rotherhith. Hang'd themſelves (being Lunatick) 2. one buried at St. Botolph without Aldgate, and one at St. Mary in Whitechapel. Killed by a Fall from a Horſe, buried at St. Mary at Newington, 1. Overlaid 3.

Chriſtned	Males	164	Buried	Males	216
	Females	137		Females	192
	In all	301		In all	408

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 39.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	134	Forty and Fifty	44
Between 2 and 5	47	Fifty and Sixty	37
Five and Ten	8	Sixty and Seventy	19
Ten and Twenty	07	Seventy and Eighty	15
Twenty and Thirty	40	Eighty and Ninety	6
Thirty and Forty	48	Ninety and a Hundred	3

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	03	06	03	24

Bank Stock 142 to 1-4th. India, 166 1-half without the Dividend. South Sea 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 111 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 107. 7 per Cent. Loan 110. Ditto 5 per Cent. 99 7-8ths. Royal Aſſurance 107 3-4ths. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. Premium. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 11 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. to 12 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 3-4ths Premium. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1 4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1 half.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Beautifully printed on a fine Paper, adorn'd with Copper Plates, Price bound 5 s.) Tranſlated from the French of M. de Maupertuis,

THE *Figure* of the *Earth*, determined from Obſervations made by Order of the French King, at the Polar Circle, by Meſſrs. de Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, le Monnier, Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, the Abbe Outhier, Correſpondent of the Academy, and M. Celſius, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Upſal.

This Book contains beſides the Obſervations for the determining the Figure of the Earth, an Account of the ſeveral Journies of the Academicians, what they ſuffered from the Severity of the Climate; many curious Particulars relating to the Natural Hiſtory of Lapland, and their Obſervations on the Refractions, and the Force of Gravitation. The whole is deliver'd in ſuch a Manner, as (excepting a very few Paſſages) may be intelligible to any Body that knows the firſt Elements of Geography and Aſtronomy.

But what is peculiar to this Work, and renders it of general and perpetual Uſe, is, the manner of Obſerving, with ſuch Inſtruments, and ſuch Precautions, as had never been uſed but on this Occaſion; and which muſt be a ſtanding Pattern for whoever has to do with Aſtronomical Operations, or any other, where great Accuracy is required.

Printed for T. Cox, at the Royal Exchange; C. Davis, in Pater-noſter-Row; J. and P. Knapton, in Ludgate-ſtreet; and A. Millar, over-againſt St. Clement's Church, in the Strand.

This Day is Published,

I. A Diſcourſe of the viſible and inviſible Church of Chriſt; in which it is ſhewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the viſible Church, are not inconſiſtent with the Supremacy of Chriſt as Head; or with the Rights and Liberties of Chriſtians, as Members of the inviſible Church. By John Rogers, D. D. Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty. The 5th Edition, corrected.

II. A Review of a Diſcourſe of the viſible and inviſible Church of Chriſt, being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's Anſwer to that Diſcourſe. By John Rogers, D. D. The 3d Edition.

III. A Critical Examination of the Holy Goſpels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with Regard to the Hiſtory of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. By the Author of the Vindication of the Hiſtory of the Septuagint.

Magna eſt veritas, et prevalebit.

IV. A Vindication of the Hiſtory of the Septuagint from the Miſrepreſentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Criticks.

V. A Sermon preached at the Annual Viſitation of the Lord Biſhop of Winchester at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By Ferdinando Warner, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampſhire. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of ſeveral of the Clergy.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet-ſtreet.

Cuſtom-Houſe London, July 20, 1738.

WHEREAS on Tueſday the 21ſt of March laſt, a Dutch Ship, named the Anna and Helena, Cap. Waganaw, *Commander, was ſtranded in Bigbury Bay in the County of Cornwall, loaden with Wine, Brandy and other Goods, the greateſt Part of which Cargo was plundered and carried off by great Numbers of Perſons who aſſembled in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, armed with Axes, Hatchets, Claws of Iron, and other Weapons, and who cut ſeveral Holes in the Deck and Sides of the ſaid Ship, and beat the Maſter, notwithſtanding the Aſſiſtance given by the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood and the Officers of the Cuſtoms, who were at that Time preſent.*

In order therefore to diſcover the Offenders and bring them to Juſtice, the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms do (in purſuance of the Directions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury) hereby promiſe a Reward of Fifty Pounds each to any Four of the Offenders reſpectively who ſhall firſt diſcover Three or more of their Accomplices, ſo that they be apprehended and convicted of the ſaid Offence, to be paid by the Receiver General of the Cuſtoms at the Cuſtom-houſe, London, or by Mr. William [illegible] Collector of the Cuſtoms at Plymouth; and Encouragement will be uſed for obtaining his Majeſty's Pardon for ſuch Offender or Offenders ſo diſcovering.

Signed by Order of the Commiſſioners.

Cha. Carkeſſe, *Secretary.*

By a Sele& Number of Fair Dealers in MINERAL WATERS.

A Seaſonable Caution to all PYRMONT *and* SPA Water-Drinkers.

THERE are frequently Imported Quantities of falſe Waters, ſold by divers Druggiſts and others, which may be diſtinguiſh'd by having no *Marks* on the Bungs or *Seals* on the *Flaſks*:

Whereas no Bottles are filled at the Pyrmont Spring without having Impreſſed on the Bottles, either in *Whole* or *Part* (as in the Margin) the Arms of the Prince of Waldeck, in whoſe Country the ſaid Spring is ſituated.

SO likewiſe the *true* SPA WATERS have the adjoining Impreſſion (being the Arms of the Prince of Liege, in whoſe Country the *Spaw* Fountains are ſituated) either on the Glaſs on the *Neck* of the *Flaſk*, or in Wax with the ſame in *Wax* on the *Cap* of Leather or *both*.

Such *Pyrmont* or *Spa* Waters as are not thus diſtinguiſh'd are aſſuredly Spurious; and there are no ſmall Quantities ſo imported —— which is the Reaſon of giving this Caution.

To Perſons of either Sex Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISORDERS, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS ſo frequent of late they have been, nor have the uſual Remedies been found adequate to thoſe pertinacious Diſtempers: This occaſioned a Phyſician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, *a Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palſy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and always with ſurprizing Succeſs, even ſo as infallibly to cure by it the Palſy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Diſorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, eſpecially to thoſe labouring under theſe miſerable Ailments, who know where to meet with a ſafe and moſt certain Cure, which it accompliſhes in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſuch Eaſe and Pleaſure (a few Drops of it being a Doſe, ſlightly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almoſt incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients find all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and Shaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more; and though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard Drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſh'd for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, increaſes the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and replenifies the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous Diſeaſes ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

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